

## A TRANSIENT TO GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT

*by:*  
**Nierisa D. Bilbao**

GAD was developed in the 1980s as an alternative to the Women in Development approach, GAD is not only focused specifically on women in general, but rather on the idea of which roles in society, responsibilities and capabilities apply to both genders, thus in the modern times applies not only enclosed to men and women but also referred to all types gender, commonly tagged as the LGBT community.

Gender universality has been a hot topic for years now, still an everyday conversation driver that creates arguments and buzz worldwide. On the brighter side, the GAD approach employs gender analysis to disclose men and women work together in many ways, showing results in significant terms of efficiency and development. Developers since the 1980's already established expanding the methodology for gender policy. One relevant example is Caroline Moser's Gender Planning Framework which follows the GAP approach in highlighting the importance of gender relations, In support, the World Bank in 1994 issued a policy paper on GAD, where the Organization addressed policy and institutional discipline that maintains close relations across all genders.

Relatively speaking, the Center for Global Development assessed that the Covid-19 pandemic itself has been devastating for global health, and stated also that this moment of rebuilding presents a major opportunity for policymakers across the globe to make gender equality core to building back better and improve opportunities for women worldwide. This global research initiates to examine Covid-19 recovery policies in 3 areas: health, social protection and economic development policy, (see Center for Global Development page).

Undeniably, this matter still has a long way to go, by far there are existing ways to address long-standing gender equality. As each individual plays a major role in creating an environment that is free of gender bias and encourages each other's back to reach the highest potential in work and abilities, because of receiving and giving equal treatment and not being discriminated against based on gender.

## *References;*

Moser, Caroline, From gender planning to gender transformation: positionality, theory and practice in cities of the Global South, [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/340309755\\_From\\_gender\\_planning\\_to\\_gender\\_transformation\\_positionality\\_theory](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/340309755_From_gender_planning_to_gender_transformation_positionality_theory)

Center for Global Development, Gender Equality and Inclusion, <https://www.cgdev.org/topics/gender-equality>

Momsen, Janet, 2019, 1st Edition Gender and Development, New York: Routledge